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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning page 10, third line from the bottomwith the following:

-- The formatted plaintext is then coded according to its viewable characteristics. Examples of the coding are shown in Figures 3A and 3B. It is recognized, as many have recognized before, that displayed text is mostly formed of continuous blocks of the same type of information. Therefore, the pixels may include long blocks of white, followed by relatively long blocks of black. On the pixel scale, assuming an 800x600 resolution, it might be common to see 50 white pixels, followed by 10 black pixels and the like. The preferred coding scheme disclosed herein takes advantage of this characteristic. Figures 3A and 3B show this. The line 300 in Figure 3A represents a one pixel wide sample. Of course, unless the pixels are extremely coarse, they will be much smaller in scale then that shown in Figure 3A. All of the textual material that intersects the pixel is sampled. For example, the first part C1 is a series of white pixels. These white pixels are encoded as zeros, yielding a long string of zeros beginning the code. The distance C1 shown in Figure 3A represents the length of the long string of zeros. The string of zeros ends at the beginning of the "T", where the black part beginning the letter "T", begins. The width of the T, here area C2, is then encoded as "1"s, representing black. Similarly, white "0" and black "1" areas alternate across the entire line 300. Figure 3A shows obtaining the values C1 through C12 to represent the sample along the word "This". Similar operations are carried out for pixels T-1 through 0 and for pixels T+1 through T max resolution. Figure 3B illustrates the same operation

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for a different font, which obtains different values n1-n12. Therefore, the values are different for different fonts. The operation is represented in 210 of Figure 2 which requires sampling all pixels and recording the transition from white to black. .–

a1